

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1807.

[No. 2034.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

in the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

Var. of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool.

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character like wages will be given. Enquire of the Proprietor, who is the same—*one*

Sept. 9.
Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of
age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19.

TO RENT,

and instruction given on the 14th of November
next.

The three story Brick House
at the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers, or sale very soon,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 2d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 lbs. brown sugar
20 boxes candle
15 do. soap
10 lbs. young hyson
10 lbs. old hyson
100 lbs. green coffee
150 kegs butter
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon; well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
family use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate
of William Oxley, an insolvent debtor,
are hereby required to bring in and exhibit
the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th
of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

On the 15th of December next,
propose to make a dividend of such of the
debtors belonging to the estate of W. Oxley an
insolvent debtor as have come to my hands.—The
rest of that estate will therefore be pleas
that day to attend at my office to receive
respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

15D.

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to
the West-Indies; burthen 650
barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mon. 1807.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

John BARRES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,

45,000 feet of Lumber;

New-England Rum,

Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN accustomed to plan
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith,
one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply
but such as can be well recommended. Apply

John Geddy.

November 24.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,

10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Cattell and Fisk.

November 19.

LANDING THIS DAY, FROM ON BOARD THE SCHICKER FAIR-PLAY, AND FOR SALE,

75 hds. 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first
quality Sugars

33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing
Molasses. Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

LANDING

From the schooner Freighter, captain Thomas,
from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,

100 bbls. New England rum,

150 boxes mould candles,

100 sides soal leather,

50 quintals cod fish,

20 casks cheese,

20 boxes chocolate,

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,

3 bales plains,

2 do. Kendal cottons,

100 doz. English sewing twine,

1500 sides red soal leather,

10 chests young hyson tea,

20 pipes Holland gin,

6 do. Bordeaux brandy,

6 hds. New England rum,

300 boxes brown soap,

50 do. mould candles,

50 do. chocolate,

30 do. Havana sugar,

Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,

Half barrel and kegs beef,

30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,

2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different
qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter
casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in
small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1.

Information wanted of Mr.

PETER ELLIOTT, born in the city of
Limerick, Ireland, came to this country about
18 or 20 years ago, and carried on the Boot
and Shoe-making business in the Borough of
Norfolk—I have since been informed that he
resided near Alexandria. His sister named
Mary Major, now in Alexandria, would be
glad to hear from him, or be informed of his
place of residence.

JOHN HAYRE,
At Anthony Rhodes, Prince-street,
Alexandria.

December 1.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of Decem
ber next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on
the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House
situated on the south side of Prince-street, in
the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's between
Fairfax and Water-streets.—Terms will be
made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 1.

Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISE, Captain JOHN MAGNA
MARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado
Sugars—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a
very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's
wharf, in the house lately occupied by John
G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling
house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes
streets, with a good garden and stables, con
veniently calculated for a small family, in a
very pleasant situation. Immediate possession
can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

A L S O,

A part of the three story brick house where
the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one
of the best stands in this town. Apply as a
bove.

November 26.

A valuable Mill Seat

For sale, the 21st instant, on the premises,
about four miles from Alexandria, on the
side of the turnpike road leading to Win
chester, between the ford of Holmes's run
and the trough hill.

THE fall of water as has been letched by
two different men, is made by one of them
a little over and by the other something
under thirty feet, is accommodated with four
and one quarter acres of land for the build
ings, &c. together with a sufficiency for the
head and tail race and also for the dam.

The terms are—One fourth ready money,
the remainder in equal payments of three,
six, and nine months. A title will be made
when all the payments are completed—This
sale is authorised by a decree of the court of
chancery of Virginia, and the title will be
made by the subscriber in consequence there
of.

William Hartshorne,

Receiver of the effects of John Sutton
and John Mandeville, under the order of the
Chancellor of Virginia.

December 2.

Public Sale,

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court
of Chancery for the Richmond district, will
be Sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the
15th day of December next, if fair, if not,
the next fair day, that very valuable and de
lightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on
the Rappahannock river, about six miles be
low Fredericksburg, called

TRAVELLER'S REST,

The residence of the late Mr. Thos. Garnett
The terms of sale will be one fourth of the
purchase money, and so much more as shall
be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and
expences attending the sale, in cash; one
third of the residue payable when George
Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one
years, with interest from the day of sale;
one other third payable when Joseph Garnett
shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with
like interest; one sixth, or a half of the re
maining third, payable when Elizabeth W.
Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one
years, or marry, with like interest; and the
residue when the youngest daughter of the
said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall at
tain her age of twenty-one years, or marry,
with like interest; subject to the dower of
the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett.
The interest on each payment to be paid an
nually, and no title to be made to the pur
chaser until the whole money is paid, the title
being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, Ex'tr.

November 19.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

WATER-STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situ
ated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Pos
ter.—Terms of sale or rent will be very mo
derate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30.

— A meeting of the Gentle
men who wish ASSEMBLIES is requested at
Mr. Gadsby's, at 6 o'clock tomorrow even
ing, for the purpose of choosing Managers
and making other arrangements to carry them
into effect.

Friday, December 4.</

TRIAL

COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, October 7.

(Mr. Cabell's evidence concluded.)

Mr. Wickham. Do you recollect whether general Wilkinson produced a copy which he said was a true copy of the cyphered letter? A I do not recollect. I recollect general Wilkinson tendered a copy.

Mr. Wickham to Mr. Brockenbrough. Do you recollect whether general Wilkinson produced any fair copy of the cyphered letter to the grand jury? A I recollect that we had a newspaper in which it was published, and as we decyphered the original, we often compared our translation with that copy, and found some variations.

Mr. Hay. Have you a copy of the cyphered letter, as translated by the grand jury? A I have.

Mr. Wickham stated that there were material and essential variations between the translation made by the grand jury and that published.

Mr. Cabell said, he begged leave to observe that general Wilkinson was one out of fifty witnesses examined by the grand jury; that his examination took up four days, and that such circumstances only were treasured up as were deemed material.

Mr. McRae. Have you attended to the examination of general Wilkinson before the judge? Will you state whether his testimony corresponded with that delivered before the grand jury? A That is a very extensive question; and one which it is impossible to answer. During the examination of general Wilkinson before the judge, my attention was often called off, and therefore I cannot pretend to say whether his testimony throughout corresponded with that delivered before the grand jury. If you will state any particular part of his testimony, I will endeavor to recollect whether it corresponded.

In general, as far as I have attended to the evidence of general Wilkinson given before the judge, the narrative is very much the same with that delivered before the grand jury; with some slight variations. For instance, I understood general Wilkinson said before the court, that but one letter passed between him and colonel Burr from the time of their interview at St. Louis till the commencement of the next summer; before the grand jury I understood him to have said some letters or notes.

The circumstance of the packet being slipped from the side pocket of Mr. Swartwout and thrust into the hands of general Wilkinson in the absence of colonel Cushing at the interview at Natchitoches, was mentioned by the general to the grand jury; if the same was not stated in court, as I have understood, that makes another variance.

Mr. McRae. It was mentioned to the court by general Wilkinson.

Mr. Cabell. Then, sir, I stand corrected. I have already said that I could not pretend to an accurate recollection of all general Wilkinson's testimony before the court.

Mr. Wickham to Mr. Brockenbrough. Do you recollect any variance between the evidence of Mr. Swartwout and general Wilkinson? A As to the delivery of the letter from colonel Burr, there is no material variance; but in the details of their conversations there was a very important one:

Here some desultory conversation took place between the counsel on both sides & the court, on the subject of Mr. Tazewell's reply to the question propounded to Dr. Brockenbrough. The counsel for the prosecution and the chief justice disagreed in their notes.

Mr. Wickham asked Mr. Cabell the same general question.

Mr. Cabell answered, that the statement of Mr. Tazewell had appeared to him very plain, and correct, and had been delivered with his usual ability. Being called on to state how far general Wilkinson and Mr. Swartwout agreed in their testimony before the grand jury, in relation to their conversations at Natchitoches, I must say, that they coincided in some respects, and differed in others. The material variance is this. Swartwout most positively denied that he had made any criminal communications whatever; and denied his having said any thing about seizing. According to general Wilkinson, the communications

of Swartwout were criminal; according to Mr. Swartwout they were innocent and honorable.

As I have spoken in such high terms of Mr. Tazewell's statement, I must beg leave to except from that sentiment, the inference which he drew from the manner in which Mr. Swartwout delivered his testimony before the grand jury. The manner of Mr. Swartwout was certainly that of conscious innocence. But there is other testimony in the case. I chuse to suspend my opinion of characters till this investigation shall have terminated.

[Evidence to be continued.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 30.

DEBATE on the report of the committee on aggressions, recommending appropriations for the defence of our sea-ports.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Gardiner was not so much opposed to the not filling up the blank in the resolution at this time as to the reason which had been given for not doing it, or in other words, the reasons why the house should not now debate on that part of the resolution on which it was most important to deliberate; the sum to be allowed. It was hardly necessary, except in point of form, to have gone into committee of the whole for any other purpose than this. All agreed that the ports and harbors of the U. S. should be better fortified than they were at present; on that point he trusted there could be but one opinion; but unless a sum certain was named the people in the seaports would remain in the same state of doubt and uncertainty which they had experienced ever since the commencement of the session. He wished to come to that point which it was most important to consider; he wished to know how much gentlemen would give towards the protection of our ports and harbors. If they were not so fully prepared as they might perhaps hereafter be, he thought they might do much by entering into the discussion of the subject. For himself, he could not readily assent to what had fallen from the chairman of the committee; he could not comprehend the propriety of making a difference between the expence to be incurred in case the appearance of war should increase, and those estimated on a prospect of peace. He had heard nothing said that was calculated to change his uniform opinion on this subject, that a state of peace was the season for a nation which had so many vulnerable points to prepare for war, and place itself in a condition to repel attack. In a state of war, and it seemed to be seriously approaching, it would be impossible to lay out money to so much advantage as in a state of peace. It was in the time of peace peculiarly that they should, as much as they could, erect barriers against some of the most dreadful evils of war: he would here apply the maxim of Washington, quoted by a gentleman from Maryland some days since, "that to preserve peace, we should be prepared for war." Supposing it should happen, improbable as it was, that the country should remain at peace, were they on that account to relax in the fortification of their ports and harbors? How could they, acting in this way, expect ever to be prepared for war, when it should actually arrive? A country whose coasts were so much exposed, and whose cities were so rich, so valuable, and therefore so tempting, should never be unprepared; but if, said he, we should be persuaded to postpone the defence of the country, while we are waiting for news and hoping for peace, the enemy may be at our doors; our cities may be sacked, and nothing left to them worth defending; it would be too late then, because it will be to no purpose to fortify, and the money we now talk of appropriating may be saved, while our cities are destroyed and desolated.

Gentlemen seemed to take great delight in flattering themselves that they might yet escape war; they wished, and from wishing, hoped for peace. Mr. G. had no hope that at a period when all the world was convulsed, kingdoms and thrones were overturned in such rapid succession, when all the free states of the world had perished as it were before our eyes, that we should be able to escape without enduring some part of the general calamity. He entertained now the same opinion which he had done ever since the attack on the Chesapeake was made, that the country would be compelled to go to war, or sacrifice its honor forever. They could not

avoid it, unless they would accept of peace on terms to which no independent nation could listen. An attack like that on the Chesapeake had never occurred before.—The making of it was not alone an outrage of the very worst character, but also an assertion of the most positive kind, that Great Britain was about to introduce a new principle into the law of nations—We have endeavored, said he, to sooth ourselves with a hope, that this attack was the mere unauthorized act of a British commander, which his government might afterwards disavow or not as they pleased. And while we went on hoping we might as well hope too, that they would disavow it. In this hope, said he, we have wrapped ourselves so securely up, that at the very moment I am speaking, the cannon of Britain may be carrying ruin and havoc into our defenseless sea-ports. Mr. G. could not persuade himself, that a British admiral would voluntarily assume so awful a responsibility. He could not believe that the admirals own orders were less precise and positive than those which he gave to the captain of the Leopard. Yet, if he could even believe that, he could not believe that this outrage would have been followed up and consummated by bringing to trial, condemning, and executing one of the unfortunate men, who owed his death to his confidence in the inviolability of the American flag; and that too, after it was known at Halifax what poignant sensations the attack itself had excited here; after the president's proclamation itself was known there. He would have paused, said Mr. G. before he proceeded to this dreadful extremity. He would have waited for new and more precise orders, if his instructions had not been already clear and explicit. Can we, said he, in events subsequent to this, find any cause to console each other with a hope of peace? No, sir.

From the time the proclamation was issued, to this very moment, have a British squadron remained in our waters, persisting in the violation of our territory, with an air of scorn and defiance, which while it ought to awaken all that is American in us, excludes almost every ray of hope. Could gentlemen indulge a hope when they heard that the British vessels in the lakes had been armed? That the British forces in Canada were increased and concentrated? That the fortifications at Quebec were repairing? That at Halifax 100 men were drafted from the militia, to assist in putting that post in a state of defence? That an additional number of ships and troops were expected? Did any thing from our ministers at St. James encourage hope? Any thing that could be collected from the political journals there? When we see the British ministry, said he; preparing for war, taking those steps which this government ought to have taken long ago, could they longer console each other with the hope of peace? There was nothing to induce them to delay for a moment to delay the most active preparation. It is true, they were in some degree excusable, for not having acted on this subject hitherto. The President's Message though it had communicated to them information of the attack on the Chesapeake, did not state whether it was in the opinion of the executive most probable that we should have war, or that we should not have war; it merely stated, that peace might not continue. They were left, therefore, to deliberate as they could, uninfluenced and undirected by an expression of what was the opinion of the executive. But, as from their own impulse, they had at last arrived at the subject, he hoped they would go fully into it. Our ports, he said ought to be fortified, whether we are ultimately to have peace or war. But if only in case of war seeming inevitable, he entreated gentlemen to consider, whether the prospect was not as gloomy as it could be in any state of things short of actual war. But if, contrary to all sound calculation, our peace should continue, the determination to fortify ought in his opinion not to be given up; that, at another time, we may be better prepared than we are now. He hoped, therefore, some opinion would be expressed as to the sum to be appropriated for fortification, he must profess his conviction that neither of the sums mentioned by the chairman of the committee were enough to satisfy that part of the people to whose safety effectual fortifications were so essential. The sum of 75000 dollars had been mentioned as a sufficient sum; if they once attempted to fortify, they must do it effectually; if they appropriated a sum for defence it must be sufficient, or the money they did spend would be completely thrown away. He hoped the house would resolve effectually to protect our ports and harbors; when they did that, they did what their country de-

manded and had a right to demand. When they only half fortified them, made a show to induce the people to believe they would do something for them. He should as soon expect a farmer to leave his crop exposed, as that they would go but half way in fortifying against an enemy. He hoped they would not squander away money to no purpose; for his part he would not vote for less than a sufficient sum; for if he did, he should consider himself as violating those principles of economy which should always be attended to in government. Mr. G. wished the house not only to make a sound, but act as though they meant to do something. Upon this subject his constituents were feelingly alive to every thing which transpired from that house: they had petitioned formerly and had received petty approbations which might all have been expended on 15 feet of ground. This would not do any longer; something must either be done for them, or they must be told that they must take care of themselves, and then they would know what to do.

At this time, when they saw approaching so nearly to them—when they saw almost realized that state of war which they had so often been told might happen, and for which the people had been so often warned to prepare, Mr. G. hoped they would give up some of that tenacious hard-fistedness which had hitherto clinched their fingers so closely in the purse strings of the national treasury. It was their cities which now called for protection—it was better to expend money in protecting these sources of individual wealth, these sources of national revenue, than in buying unproductive wildernesses, or speculating in hot beds of sedition and treason; better protect what they had, than purchase that which might become a curse to them. They had better do something, for what a gentleman of that house once called "the good old thirteen U. S." and not let all their care and all their tenderness travel westward. Do something for us, said Mr. G. but do not think of satisfying us by merely pretending to do it; let us know what you mean to do: I feel myself authorised to demand that what we have asked shall be granted to us, or that we shall be told in direct terms that you will do nothing for us. At least deal plainly with us. When you come with your 300,000 or 750,000 dollars, what does it amount to? Can any member in the house lay his hand upon his heart, and say, that either of these sums would answer the purpose of effectual defence for the whole sea coast of the U. States. Mr. G. hoped the chairman of the committee of aggressions would not misconceive him; he meant no reflection on the committee or its chairman. He avowed his belief that the committee meant to discharge their duty; but they must forgive me, said Mr. G. if I too feel the necessity of doing mine.

[Debate to be continued.]

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 14.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock:

Consols, money, 62½—for acc. 62½

Omnium, ¼ dis. Exchequer Bills, par.

Several private letters have been received from Lisbon, brought by the Albion cutter, the arrival of which at Falmouth we announced yesterday. They are of the 27th and 28th ult. and state that on the 25th, Mr. Gambier had privately intimated to the British factory, and the information was communicated with all convenient dispatch to all Englishmen resident in Portugal, particularly those connected with trade, that it would be advisable for them immediately to put themselves in a state of readiness to embark with their property, and they were directed to conduct the preparation without any bustle or public exhibition that should be likely to betray their purpose; all secrecy, however, was soon over, for it became known on the 28th that all hope of any amicable accommodation between Portugal and the enemy had completely vanished. The prince having finally resisted every means employed by the agents of France to reconcile him to his own disgrace and subjugation of his country; having totally rejected the demands of the enemy, the French and Spanish ambassadors had, on the 27th demanded their passports, which were granted to them on the morning of the 28th. Their departure was hourly expected, and the utmost possible exertion was, of course, immediately set on foot to accelerate the preparation of our countrymen to leave Portugal; and also, as it is mentioned, of the Portuguese Government to proceed to the Brazils.

In consequence of an application from Lord Stanhope, the Prince Regent has issued an order to the several officers of the customs to allow the re-shipment of British property without payment of any duties—and also that such officers should, together with the military, if required, afford every assistance in their power to forward such reshipment. This order strongly implies the amicable disposition of the Prince Regent, who has been

recently heard to declare, that "nothing could alienate him from the English interest, but the conduct of England itself."

Notwithstanding all that has yet happened, it is the opinion of many, that the difficulties which present themselves to the emigration of the Portuguese court, are so great as to render it next to impossible to be executed; and that therefore some sort of arrangement may yet take place between France and Portugal. A short time will remove all uncertainty. The French army was to enter Portugal on the 12th inst. but even in that event it could not reach Lisbon from Bayonne in less than a month or five weeks—Long before that time shall have elapsed, the final determination of the Portuguese Cabinet may be expected to be known.

Accounts by accounts now received that not more than five ships of the line were fully equipped, and stored for the reception of the royal family. Four regiments, newly clothed and armed, were also ready to accompany them. Whether the other ships about 16 or 18 in number, could be got ready in time, was a matter of uncertainty.

We understand that orders have been sent to Foyay, for such vessels as are ready for sea, immediately to proceed to Lisbon. If the Portuguese government seriously resolve to go to the Brazils, the convoy of our fleet must be desirable to them; at the same time it is extremely advisable for us to take care that the Portuguese fleet shall not fall into the hands of the French.

Several remittances have been received by different mercantile houses from their connexions in Portugal, and to such an amount as naturally to induce the expectation of their immediate departure from that country. We do not understand that a single order for remittances to Portugal was received by the last packet.

The following is the substance of what private letters brought by this conveyance contain upon this topic. The latest are of the 23d September:

"The demands of the French government were as follows:—Four millions of Crusades, to be immediately paid in specie—all the ports of Portugal to be shut against British commerce—British subjects to be imprisoned, and their goods confiscated—the fleet to be surrendered to France, and the garrisons of the kingdom to be protected by troops from France and Spain.

"The whole of these demands were immediately rejected, and the determination made known to the various ambassadors:—those from France and Spain instantly demanded their passports which were granted. They had not, however, quitted Lisbon, at the time the Albion left the Tagus, but it was understood that they were adjusting their accounts, and would depart in two days. The Prince Regent had signified his unshaken determination to adhere implicitly to his alliance with Great-Britain, and had permitted the shipment of all goods and property belonging to the subjects of England, without the payment of any government dues, or adhering in any manner to custom-house ceremonial. Many of the merchants had begun to prepare for their return to England; and the court were pursuing similar measures, and resorting to every means of dispatch to enable them to retreat to the Brazils. The homeward bound fleet for England is appointed to sail on the 6th instant, an arrangement which will afford great facility and protection to the English merchants, should no favorable change take place in the determination of the French.

The outward bound fleet for Portugal and the Mediterranean, sailed from Falmouth on the 10th, under convoy of the Minstrel sloop of war. Should the former find the country in a state not to admit of their unloading, they will at least afford means by which many English families may escape the effects of Gallic tyranny.

AUGSBURG Sept. 23.

The English reappeared in the Asiatic Gulf and before the road of Venice, as soon as the Italian fleet, which had been cruising in the gulph, had returned into port. The English squadron consists of 8 ships, some of which are large frigates, which sometimes approach within cannon shot of the ports of Chioggia. Their return again breaks off all intercourse between Venice and the neighbouring ports.

The English are extremely exasperated that the Russians have given up the Seven Isles to the French; and their admiral immediately ordered the blockade of their isles and the capture of their ships.

QUIZ!

PARIS, Oct. 4.

Private letters from England announce that there is no hope of conciliation with the U. S. of America. In consequence sir James Craig has sailed with a squadron of one 74, 3 frigates, and several transports with 3 regiments on board destined to defend Nova Scotia and Canada, against the attacks of the Americans, who have already organised a militia of 100,000 men, and lined their coasts with formidable batteries.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The senate on Wednesday passed a bill introduced by Mr. Adams, for the preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, with but little variation from the original bill, as already given to our readers. The division on the passage was—yeas 26—nays 3—the members dividing as on the motion to strike out the first section; the affirmative in one case becoming the negative in the other.

On Thursday the bill making an appropriation for the more effectual defence of the ports and harbors of the U. S. was passed with but little division.

This bill appropriates \$52,500 dollars for the erection of 188 additional gun boats.

(Nat. Int.)

A letter from Cadiz by the Acteon, arrived at New-York, states, that in consequence of an expectation of the continuance of war, colonial produce had taken a start—that the French and Spanish fleets were ready for sea and only waiting for a squadron from Cartagena which was to join them—that vessels had been chartered at Cadiz to go to Lisbon, to carry British subjects and their property to England.

DIED, at Windsor, Connecticut, on the 26th ult., the Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Departed this life on Tuesday evening the 24th ult. at his late residence in Harford county, Md. Mr. Geo. Garretson, aged 65 years, an eminent member of the Methodist Society for nearly thirty years.—He has left an ancient widow and many relations and friends to deplore his loss.

On the subject of the election of Mr. M'Creery, the Baltimore "Whig," a flaming democratic paper, has the following article:

"THE CONSTITUTION—WASTE PAPER; If Findley, & Co. prevail."

"If experience had not already prepared us for the fact, that those who have been loudest in clamoring about liberty, and preservation of the constitution; are among the first to betray both; we might have been astonished at Mr. Findley's daring, profigate, attempt on the floor of congress, to level the sovereignty of the state of Maryland, in the dust, to gratify an unworthy prejudice, and appease the resentments of a basile junto of Yezo robbers. But knowing as we do, something of the hypocrisy of the man, nothing which he can do or say, will ever amaze us.

"One thing, however, will mortify every patriotic citizen of Maryland; that their whole delegation in congress did not rush between the constitution, and its old relentless, haggard destroyer; that they did not protest in a voice of thunder against the sacrilegious attempts of Findley and Alston.

"The squabble about a seat, as far as it concerns Mr. Barney and Mr. M'Creery, is not worthy a thought, when compared to the magnitude and depravity of Findley and Alston's designs. "Mr. Alston could not see, why Mr. B. should contest Mr. M'Creery's election"—thus setting up his ignorance (for which he ought to be ashamed) for argument.

Mr. Randolph, on this question, was the ablest champion to defend the rights of Maryland, against the hypocritical combination who sought (with what success a little time will show) to set aside the law in our state, prescribing the mode, &c. of electing representatives to congress. He has truly said "that if the report of the committee of elections, was sustained by the house, he would not give a peppercorn for the rights of a Maryland elector." If such be the result, the constitution is a blank.

"Attempts of such diabolical character, as those of the committee of elections, in congress, are however, sufficient to alarm every state legislature in the union. Let such disorganizing spirits once get footing beyond the threshold; and every thing valuable within the great temple of state sovereignty will be rifled, whenever it comports with the interest or passion of a dishonest junto in congress—to do so."

A re-perusal of our late European files convinces us, that the British ministry have resolved on striking bold strokes; and put all the force and resources of the nation into activity. The disposable army has recently been augmented; and all their ships of war equipped. On the 1st of October the number of national ships in commission, large and small, amounted to 799.

One of the first ministerial papers calls upon the government to take immediate measures for seizing all the Portuguese vessels capable of being used as transports; and not only them, but to possess themselves of all the Brazils, "stretching above two thousand miles from the river of the Amazons to the Rio de la Plata," to be held in possession as a temporary deposit; but that the least resistance should produce a second edition of the Copenhagen affair.

[Boston Centinel.]

The deep interest which the community in general must feel in the subjects of the following remarks, induces us to copy them from the Boston Centinel. They are at once important, brief, comprehensive and perspicuous.

IMPORTANT QUESTION; "What is the nature of Bonaparte's BLOCKADING DECREE?"

As Great Britain, it is reported, will retaliate his decree, in precise terms, it is important to Americans to know what the nature of that decree is. We have attended to the subject, & we state the following to be its purport.

All vessels or cargoes bound to or from any of the British isles, are good and lawful prize;

All British manufactures or produce, to whomsoever belonging, or wheresoever bound are lawful prize.

The first question which offers is, by what acknowledged principle of the law of nations does Bonaparte claim the right to issue such an order?

Is it the principle of blockade.

NO—By that principle the blockade must be actual—It must be positive, and in power of the party to exclude all communication with the blockaded port.

Bonaparte so far from being able to blockade the British ports, cannot relieve his own from blockade.

Again. By the principle of blockade you can only seize and confiscate vessels to their egress or entry into the blockaded port. But by this decree all property of British growth or manufacture is lawful prize even in passing from one neutral port to another.

How does this decree operate on our treaties with France?

It is a direct violation of them, without having been complained of to our government of any non-execution on our part.

By the 12th article of our treaty with Bonaparte, made the 30th Sept. 1800, it is stipulated, that "we shall enjoy free commerce with the enemies of France (contraband excepted) without opposition or disturbance whatever, and to trade freely unless the ports of such enemy are actually blockaded, besieged or invested, & it is agreed in case of blockade actually existing, no vessel shall be confiscated unless after being turned away she shall attempt again to enter."

It is then clear she had no right to declare a blockade, without investment or actual blockade, nor even to confiscate without first turning away the vessel attempting to enter. Both these she has violated in the present decree;

By the 14th article, "free ships shall make free goods," in other words that we should always have a right to carry even British property under the safeguard of our flag.

Now the emperor without one act of incivility on our part undertakes not only to annul that article, but to declare good prize all American property, if the produce of Great Britain, though paid for by us. In other words, you shall not trade with my enemy at all.

Great Britain, as must be expected, retaliates this decree. She had assured our government she should do it, last winter, if we submitted to such an imposition. We have submitted. Our rulers, it is apparent, will not resist the conduct of France. They condemned Mr. Adams for doing it. Great Britain says, as we should suppose she would, "To submit without resentment to a gross violation of your neutral rights, avowedly aimed at my destruction, is admitting the justness of such pretensions, and in effect joining my enemy in the only warfare she can urge."

Why has Bonaparte done this at this moment? Because he knew Great Britain must retaliate, and it would widen the breach between her and us.

A short time since, a parish officer in a corporation borough, about 100 miles

north of London, purchased a goose of an old woman, and after paying her for it, observed her crying; upon his asking her the reason, she replied—"that she could not help dropping a tear at parting with her favorite old goose, which had been like one of the family for the last fourteen years.

WAR.

CLUMPY and Clod, two surly clowns, As reeling home one night, From alehouse, where their sappy crown They soak'd in, in sad'ning plight, While all the azure tinted sky Spread out its clear expanse,

And all the glittering train on high Seem'd o'er their heads to dance. Quoth Clump to Clod "I tell thee what I only wish that I

"As much good pasture land had got As I can see blue sky—

"And I," quoth Clod to Clump, "should like

"Thy wish to beat by far,

"And have to prove a wealthier tyke,

"An ox for every star!"

"Ah but" says Clump, "to weed them all

"What pasture could be found?

"Enough," says Clod, "for great and small

"I'd weed them on thy ground."

"What, and without my leave?" says Clump,

"Aye that I would," says Cloddy,

Quoth Clump, "then thee my hide shall

"thump,

Or I will bump thy body!"

So to't they went, both Clump and Clod,

As fast as fast could tag,

Till both lay sprawling on the sod,

And scarce a fist could wag.

"Now where's your oxen Clod?" says Clump,

"And where" says Clod "Your ground?

Both sigh'd, and carcass rais'd on rum,

In vain, for both look'd round—

Then shaking hands they curs'd all jars,

And all devolving eyes

That looked for oxen in the stars,

And pasture from the skies.

LADIES' BEAVERS.

I have just received a trunk of LADIES' BEAVER HATS, With Plumes of the newest fashions
E. GILMAN, Dcc. 1. eo3t

Star Fire Company.

A quarterly meeting will be held this Evening at the Court House at 6 o'clock. The Engine will be worked this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dec. 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, a stout black man, named Jack, about 6 feet high, his nose was cut about two weeks since almost off, it is now getting better and has a patch on, his head has been considerably bruised lately, it is supposed he will change his clothes. Whoever takes up said fellow and confines him in Alexandria jail, shall receive the above reward, if taken within ten miles of Alexandria, if twenty miles fifteen dollars, and if a greater distance twenty dollars and reasonable charges.

John Ball, jun.

December 2.
Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

ISAAC MCPHERSON HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OF FERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOLTING CLOTHS, Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND, A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23. 2aw18t

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that L'Oracle, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York. A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negri, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

November 23.

Bank of Potowmack.

November 3, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of this institution, that a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock for the half year ending this day, will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Ch. PAGE, CHAS. R.

November 7.

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The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-smith, Lock-smith, Cutler, Bell-hanger, Elastic Trunk-maker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefley.

Nov. 23.

S3m

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years : THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Presley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Miller.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Lamer, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

law

NOTICE.

A meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 21st November, 1807.

Ordered,

That the Stockholders on the additional shares do make a fifth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the 25th day of December next.

Notice is also given,

That the Directors will meet at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th of December next, to receive proposals for making two miles of the Little River Turnpike Road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer.

November 24.

3daw20thDec

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of Abingdon, being on the Potowmack river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L & O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DANE, Esq; to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

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Printing in all its various branches, handomely executed at this office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street :

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immediate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gorland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, Sen. Alexandria, October 18. es

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the Patent and Family Medicine, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may suppose what symptoms evidently indicated a lung-aching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and after a second call, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case advised me to try Hamilton's Elixir a trifling quantity, he had no practice, and always found it so much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 14, Broad-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. the Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, Taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Brogley, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 15 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

4-50, The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffet's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Glects, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramps and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious how to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their peripatetic lives, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To these who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macaulin, Esq. Mrs. Macaulin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Cadiz.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kiso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KISO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harmonymaker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL McLEOD Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hardware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a family.

Inquire of Joseph Smith.

Nov. 5.

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